

MEMORANDUM SET FOR SEPT. 18, ARMY MEN HEAR

U. S. Officers Investigate Re-
ports of Plan to Attack
American Bordermen.

BOATS ORDERED SEIZED, TO PREVENT CROSSING

Villa Reported Slain While Trying
to Get Urbina's Loot of
\$5,000,000.

FORMER WIRES A DENIAL

Latter Is Said to Have Hidden in
the Mountains Millions in
Gold, Silver and
Jewelry.

EXECUTION OF URBINA TOLD IN REPORTS HERE

Gen. Villa's agents here had no report last night of the reported attack on their chief, but on the other hand had a report that Villa had executed Urbina, whom he charged with desertion. The circumstances of the execution of Urbina's death at first led many Mexicans here to believe it was true.

The State Department last night received a dispatch from Parral, Mexico, which transmitted an unconfirmed report that Gen. Villa had executed Gen. Urbina for an attempt at desertion, and because Urbina refused orders to report at Torreon and deliver his booty. Urbina, according to the dispatch, was killed by Villa's agents here, left his command at Saltillo several weeks ago, taking with him a considerable amount of booty. Villa, it was said, then called upon Urbina to come to aid him in operations about Torreon, but Urbina refused. That prompted Villa to leave for Nivola with a force to interview Urbina, who was second in command of the convention army.

BROWNVILLE, TEX., September 11.

Col. R. L. Bullard, of the United States army, today investigated a report that a large band of armed and mounted Mexicans visited a ranch in Hidalgo county and declared that September 18 had been set as a date for a general attack on Americans along the border. Col. Bullard made no announcement on the matter tonight. September 18 is known in Mexican history as independence day.

Army officials also today investigated a report that boats are being constructed in Matamoros for use in crossing the Rio Grande. No information was obtained. Army patrols on the American side have been instructed to seize all boats in American waters.

Official reports today to Col. A. P. Blockson at Fort Brown indicated that the presence of Gen. Villa, brother of the Mexican president, apparently is exerting a salutary influence and that there is a noticeable diminution of talk of reprisals against American citizens on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Gen. E. P. Nafarrate, in command at Matamoros, today reiterated his assurance of maintaining order with the American authorities in maintaining order.

Report of Villa's Death.

EL PASO, Tex., September 11.—A report that Gen. Francisco Villa and Gen. Rodolfo Fierro had been killed on a visit to the ranch of Gen. Tomas Urbina at Nivola, near Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, was received here today. American officials from sources which they said were worthy of consideration.

Gen. Fierro is said to have accompanied Villa to Urbina's ranch with a force of 400 men to secure for the Villa government some of Urbina's loot, said to amount to \$5,000,000.

A telegram signed by Villa, however, dated at Torreon, sent tonight and received here, denied the report. The telegram, it was said, was sent to the northern leader at Juarez, denied that either the northern general or Gen. Fierro had been killed, and added that the Villa government was in the city of Chihuahua. Gen. Urbina's loot the latter had collected in two years.

The report that Gen. Villa and Gen. Fierro had been killed in a fight with adherents of Gen. Urbina was brought to the border by a Villa adherent, who said it reached him at Jimenez.

Apprehensive for Villa.

Earlier reports to Villa adherents had caused them to be apprehensive as to their leader's safety, although they thought it possible that the meeting between Villa and Urbina might result in an alliance for guerrilla warfare in western Chihuahua.

While Gen. Villa is reported to have gone to Urbina's ranch to secure for the Villa government the \$5,000,000 in loot secured by Urbina during two years' service under Villa, it was pointed out that Villa has heretofore been a close friend of Urbina and that it was possible that Urbina, while refusing to give the money to the Villa government, might be persuaded to share it with Gen. Villa personally in backing irregular operations.

How Urbina Got \$5,000,000.

Villa is known to have taken more than 400 men with him on his visit to Urbina's ranch. The Villa army disbanded his forces in the vicinity of his ranch and is reported to have told him that the revolution was over and that it would be each man for himself. It is said that Urbina had warehouses at his ranch filled with loot, gold and silver, and that he had hidden in the mountains millions in gold, silver and jewelry. The estimate of \$5,000,000 is said to be conservative, since he secured \$300,000 from one bank and as much more from civilians, merchants and jewelers.

Details of Executions.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., September 11.—Details of the reported execution by Gen. Villa at Chihuahua City about ten miles from the border.

FOR PREPAREDNESS NATIONAL DEGREE

Mr. Burton Sees in Present
War Danger to Popular
Form of Government.

U. S. SHOULD BE READY TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

Believes European Conflict Ought to
Cause Americans to Be on
Their Guard.

Former Senator Burton of Ohio, who looms large upon the political scene in connection with the republican nomination for the presidency, made the announcement last night that he is in favor of an adequate national defense, necessarily larger than the present armament. The senator had an interview with a Star reporter just before he left this city for Cleveland, Ohio, and aside from the interest attaching to a broad-minded discussion of world events connected with the present war, what he had to say is doubly interesting to students of political events. The announcement is the first heard in the east that Senator Burton has changed some of his views on the defense question and will undoubtedly create interest throughout the country.

In brief form the Ohio senator calls attention:

1.—To the vast importance of the present war, which he believes this country does not at present comprehend.

2.—To the possibility that the outcome of the war may turn the world into an "armed camp."

3.—To the alternative possibility that the war may result in an era of universal disarmament and peace.

Under these three headings the senator talked with great freedom as to the present situation and volunteered the statement:

"No man should be deterred by any opinion on the defense of the country before the war befell the world. All conditions have changed and will continue to change. A new condition confronts us."

Popular Government Endangered.

In connection with the subject of preparedness Senator Burton said that high up in his mind is the question of what the world will do to popular forms of government. He believes that, willy nilly, the world may find itself in a position where the power of millions will crush the great despots and developments which the world has seen toward complete democracy. This, he believes, has been the trend of the war, and he believes that many persons throughout the country and has always found audiences which have listened with great interest.

"In approaching the great question of national defense and adequate preparedness," he said, "I am convinced that we must first realize the great importance to the world of the European war. We must realize that the world is entering an era of militarism, and every nation must be bristling with armaments to come to terms. This is the only way to peace."

"On the other hand, the conflict in Europe is a conflict of the great powers, and it will be thoroughly sick of it, and an era of great peace may prevail and nations will be able to live in peace. This, of course, would be best of all. After the thirty years' war the beginning of an international law came. After Napoleon there was peace for a long time of years."

"So by a study of the analogies of our own history it is seen that there may be a period of peace and a period of war. It may be better for the world to say so, it may be fought to a finish. If there is no peace, the world will see the end of the world, and the world will see heavier armaments than ever."

Must Have Front.

"And then world conditions may be such that we might be drawn into the maelstrom against our will, and with all the power of the world we must have teeth we must not be weak in the language of the man on the street, we must have enough 'front' to keep the other fellow from daring to tread on our toes."

"So I say that steps must be taken for an adequate defense, for whatever defense is proper to protect our nation. We are not justified in preparing for peace, but the dangers of something else are great and should be given due weight."

"We have millions of men, and should not be scared. What should be the exact program for armies and navies? I do not know. But I do know that I do believe in a well balanced navy. Our country is a rich prize. What would be more foolish than to allow its coasts to be so weakly guarded that the possible armed hordes that would seek for brighter fields after the European war?"

"No particular interest in our national life should have the control of the question of preparedness. The general patriotic character of the people should decide this. The appeal should be to the patriotism of the people, making the decision as to what constitutes adequate defense we should cast aside all considerations of cost. No nation has ever prospered in the past should deter us from protecting our national honor."

Rational Degree of Preparedness.

"We ought not to be influenced or alarmed so as to put ourselves on a military footing comparable to the countries of Europe, but a rational degree of preparedness is necessary."

Senator Burton was asked whether he had given any thought to the details of preparedness. He said that he could not discuss them at present, but said he believed some day it might be necessary in this country to adopt something like the Swiss system, where all men are given military training. He said he did not advocate this at all, but merely mentioned it as a possibility in case the whole world ran amuck after this war.

Speaking of the possible effect of the war on popular government, Senator Burton said:

Since the beginning of this century

"Since the beginning of this century history in the way of advances toward democracy. Take the establishment of the republic in China, the Young Turk movement, the republic in China, and on comes this war, and the result may be a reaction toward absolute monarchy. There may be a wave of feeling that popular forms of government are incapable of handling great military problems, and it may be that preparedness for war may be an answer. Perhaps if we can show ourselves prepared for war this danger would be lessened."

"These are all interesting questions. I do not predict, I merely mention them as part of the possibilities against which we should be prepared."

OFFICIALS DIVIDE OVER THE ARABIC AND HAGUE PLAN

Some For and Others Against
Arbitration Idea Advanced
by Germany.

BOTH VIEWS ARE URGED UPON THE PRESIDENT

Washington Still Awaits Austria's
Response to Request for Recall
of Dr. Dumba.

BERLIN PAPERS RESERVED

United States Minister Van Dyke
at The Hague Says He Stopped
Archibald for Carrying "Treason-
able Message."

MAY ARREST ARCHIBALD.

It was learned last night that the Department of Justice had issued instructions to the district attorney at New York city to make an investigation into the case of James F. J. Archibald as soon as Mr. Archibald lands at that port. Up to this time officials of the State Department have expressed the opinion that when Archibald carried dispatches for the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, which led to the request that Dr. Dumba be recalled, he was not violating any statute of the United States, but the action of the Department of Justice indicates that the government will leave no stone unturned to get to the bottom of the case. It is understood that Mr. Archibald may be arrested.

Because there had been no change in the status of the questions between this country and Germany and Austria, many officials of the government last night believed that as time passes much of the tension is being relieved.

Under the case of the torpedoed steamship Arabic, the proposal to argue the questions of fact before The Hague seems to have given the contending parties a chance to change their grips and to breathe a little easier. There was nothing new in the situation last night, and there may be no change for two or three days.

Also, no message had been received from Vienna last night in the case of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Dumba, whose recall has been suggested by this country.

Taking the Arabic case to The Hague opens two sets of probabilities, which are now being discussed in the higher circles of the government. One set of probabilities is that the case will be decided in favor of the United States. Another set of probabilities is that the case will be decided in favor of Austria-Hungary.

On the other side are men in official life who thoroughly believe The Hague could act on the facts at issue in the Arabic case. They believe the international court there might properly decide, not that the submarine was justified, but that the submarine was not justified in sinking the Arabic because she was about to ram him, but whether the liner was actually attempting to resist or escape, and if so whether that justified the commander's act in international law.

Believe Hague Could Act.

Both views are being urged upon the President, who will decide what shall be done.

Secretary Lansing has refused to indicate his view. The course to be pursued may not be determined for a day or two. Generally, the indications in official quarters are that the United States is in a position to win. Despite the fact that all officials considered the German explanation unsatisfactory and disappointing, there appeared to be more of a prospect for finding some ground on which the two countries could come to terms.

Another note, unofficially reported to have been delivered to Ambassador Grand by the German foreign office last night, failed to arrive yesterday. Secretary Lansing said he had no official knowledge or information that another communication was coming or what it contained.

Explanation of Orduña Case.

At other sources it was reported that the note is Germany's explanation of the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Cunard liner Orduña July 9, when a submarine sent a torpedo within ten yards of the ship's stern and then unsuccessfully shelled her until she was out of range. The Orduña was on her way to the United States and had twenty-two Americans aboard when attacked.

In the Orduña case there is a conflict of statements as to whether the ship had warning or tried to escape. It is not an issue between the United States and Germany, and is not likely to become one. The German note in response to inquiries made by Ambassador Gerard at the direction of the State Department, it is not regarded as having any bearing on the present situation unless it contains some declaration of principles new to the controversy.

The view of the closest observers here is that, in the Arabic case, the danger of a break grows less as the hours pass without action.

No Change as to Officials.

In the case of Dr. Dumba, Capt. Franz von Pappen, the German military attaché, and Alexander Nuber von Percké, Austrian consul general in New York, there was no change.

The United States still is waiting for Austria's reply to the request to withdraw Dr. Dumba. Whether the other men are sufficiently involved in Dr. Dumba's offense to make their removal in the United States impossible will be decided later.

Van Bernstorff Denies Interview.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, when shown a newspaper containing an interview purporting to have been given by the ambassador through a stenographer, today denied the interview.

He said that he had never given an interview to any newspaper, and that the article was a fabrication.

He also said that he had never been in New York since his arrival in the city last year.



THE CZAR TAKES OVER THE GRAND DUKE'S JOB.

TEUTON ACTIVITIES CAUSE BEL SUIT

Polish Newspaper Sues Alliance Which Said Dumba and Bernstorff Paid It Money.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Ambassadors Dumba of Austria and von Bernstorff of Germany are mentioned in a suit for \$50,000 filed today by the Polish People's Publishing Company against the Polish National Alliance of the United States of America.

It was charged that the alliance, "through the publication controlled by it," printed a statement that Dzenik Ludowy, the plaintiff's paper, had been receiving contributions from various foreign diplomats, given in order to influence the paper's attitude on the European war.

The declaration sets forth that the rival paper, under the heading "Red Bank," referring to the society which supports the plaintiff's paper, published a statement to the effect that various contributions had been given for their support by the following:

Alleged Contributors.

"Dr. Dumba, \$500; Bernstorff, \$250; Gieseler of Chicago, \$100; Reinicke of Boston, \$100; Hoot of Tacoma, \$50; Falcke of New York, \$75; Luderitz of Baltimore, \$50; Gruenow of St. Paul, \$25; Breitling of St. Louis, \$10; Bapp of New York, \$10; Hester of Cleveland, \$10; J. von Nyri of Buffalo, \$75; Gieseler of Denver, \$25; Hugo Silver of Chicago, \$100; Hester of Baltimore, \$15; von Hauser of Pittsburgh, \$25."

The complaint quotes the defendant's paper as saying:

"And, of course, many others which we do not wish to enumerate. Such a 'red bank' is a considerable curiosity, and therefore all of us may sleep peacefully. The declaration is as yet largely academic, for Germany thus far has nothing to indicate that the statement published in the rival paper, the Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgodna, materially damaged the plaintiff's reputation on account of the socialist leaders to whom he caters."

FRANCE WOULD KEEP COTTON FROM GERMANY

PARIS, September 11.—A semi-official note from the war office today recalls to the public that this department recently advised persons who sent parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack the objects in cotton for the purpose of better protection. The public is now advised not to use cotton clothes in this manner, but to wrap the parcels in paper. This action is assumedly taken on account of the reported scarcity of cotton in Germany.

SPECIAL FRENCH SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS

PARIS, September 11.—Announcement was made today that special schools were being founded by the ministries of the interior, commerce and agriculture for the purpose of instructing crippled soldiers so as to make them self-supporting. These schools are being established at Lyons, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Bayonne, Pau, Toulouse, St. Etienne and various other cities.

Stretcher Bearers Neutralized.

PARIS, September 11.—The ministry of war gave orders today that sixty-one stretcher bearers, who, while serving with the auxiliary forces, were captured and subsequently were released in accordance with international sanitary conventions, shall not under any pretext be put into the armed service. They are to remain neutralized under the protection of the Geneva convention.

PROF. GOODNOW DENIES INTERVIEWS ON CHINA

PEKING, September 12.—The Peking Gazette prints an interview which its Mukden, Manchuria, correspondent had with Prof. Frank Johnson Goodnow, legal adviser to the Chinese government, who is now on his way to the United States. Prof. Goodnow is quoted as follows:

"The opinions about the question of the future form of government, as expressed in an interview which I gave to the Chinese press, have been exaggerated and even erroneous on many points. I am not a little troubled by these publications. The views attributed to me were fabricated by persons who attempted to create a false impression favorable to the adoption of a monarchical form of government, at the expense of the American adviser."

BERLIN THINKS U. S. HAS BUT LITTLE SAY

Germans Regard Hesperian Case Chiefly Concerning
Teutons and British.

BERLIN, September 11, via London, September 12.—The German foreign office and the admiralty stated today that they had no news regarding the Hesperian incident, concerning which Ambassador Gerard asked information recently. The question of whether Americans lost their lives when the Hesperian was blown up will probably have a bearing on the ultimate answer to Washington, it is said.

Since the steamer was a British vessel, bound from a British to a Canadian port, the Germans are inclined to hold that the question on its merits is one concerning chiefly Great Britain and Germany, and that American interests can be based only on actual damage to Americans. Their attitude is as yet largely academic, for Germany thus far has nothing to indicate that the statement published in the rival paper, the Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgodna, materially damaged the plaintiff's reputation on account of the socialist leaders to whom he caters."

AMERICANS GIVE FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL TRAINS

PARIS, September 11.—Frederick H. Allen of New York, on behalf of the committee of mercy, has given 21,000 francs (\$4,200) to Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris, for the equipment of trains for the transportation of wounded soldiers. The committee includes Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, John Purroy Mitchell, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, August Belmont and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mithouard thanked the donors in the name of the city of Paris for the generous gift.

SERBIAN DECORATION GOES TO ROCKEFELLER

NISH, Serbia, via London, September 11.—The decoration of the grand cross of the order of St. Sava has been conferred upon John D. Rockefeller in recognition of the relief work done by the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbia.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American sanitary commission in Serbia, on leaving the country was made a grand officer of the order of St. Sava by the prince regent.

German War Loan Grows.

BERLIN, September 11.—Subscriptions to the new German war loan continue to come in. Three concerns subscribed 16,500,000 marks.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; FOUR PERSONS DEAD

Three Others Injured in Crash
Near Flint, Mich.,
May Die.

FLINT, Mich., September 11.—Four persons were killed and three were seriously injured, when a Pere Marquette passenger train struck an automobile bus near here early this evening.

The accident occurred on the South Saginaw road, about two miles south of Flint. Pere Marquette passenger No. 5, fifteen minutes behind time, approached the crossing at high speed, witnesses declared. As the automobile neared the track, spectators said that the locomotive whistle screamed, but a moment later engine and automobile came together. The motor car was hurled 100 feet, and the following victims were picked up:

Dead—Clinton Sain, Chicago; Claude Deucher, thirty-five years old, Grand Blanc, Mich.; George Randle, thirty-two; Flint; unidentified woman, about thirty-five years of age.

Injured—Benjamin Berkowitz, Flint, back broken; Mrs. Edith Wietek, Fenton, Mich., injured internally; George Barnum, Fenton, injured internally.

All of the injured may die.

The bus operated daily between Flint, Fenton and Saginaw, and the passengers were killed or injured. Berkowitz was the driver. An envelope addressed to Mrs. C. B. Irwin of London, Mich., was found near the body of the unidentified woman.

ALLEGED PEACE TERMS "FANTASTIC INVENTIONS"

BERLIN, September 11, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"Reports circulated in the United States concerning terms on which Germany would be willing to make peace are declared semi-officially to be fantastic inventions."

MRS. RHINELANDER DEAD.

Succumbs as Result of Burns From
Lamp Explosion.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, the wife of Philip Rhinelander and well known socially in this city, died in her summer home at Tuxedo today from burns received yesterday when an alcohol lamp exploded. Mrs. Rhinelander was a granddaughter of Mayor Brady and was a woman of large wealth. She leaves four children, two of whom are now returning from a trip west.

Mrs. Rhinelander was having her hair dressed and her maid had left the room when the explosion occurred. When the maid returned she found her mistress in flames. A number of doctors were summoned from New York, but their efforts to save Mrs. Rhinelander's life proved unsuccessful.

DR. KARL E. GUTHE DEAD.

Dean of University of Michigan Succumbs to Operation.

ASHLAND, Ore., September 11.—Dr. Karl E. Guthe, dean of the University of Michigan for the last six years, died at a local hospital here early today following an operation.

Dr. Guthe, who was forty-nine years old, was noted as a scientist and was prominent in the educational field.

A. Molinary, Painter, Dies.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Andrew Molinary, recognized as a portrait painter of distinction, died at his home here today. He was sixty-eight years old and a native of Gibraltar.

AUSTRIANS ARE BEATEN BACK FIFTEEN MILES BY RUSSIAN ARMIES

Czar's Men Have Captured 22,000
of Enemy in Week—Flanks
Are Holding Firm.

GERMANS CONTINUE ADVANCE IN CENTER OF BATTLE LINE

Strong Slav Resistance Slows Up Progress in Sanguinary
Struggles Waged at Many Points in
Immense Eastern Arena.

LONDON, September 11.—The flanks of the Russian line continues to hold well, but the Teutonic advance in the center continues, although the progress made is slower than in recent weeks.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces, operating eastward from Grodno, have captured Skidel, after a battle of the outcome of which the Germans admit was sometimes in doubt, so strong was the Russian resistance.

Further north also there has been a hard battle near Vilkomir, and another southeast of Friedrichstadt, where the struggle for the Riga-Dvinsk line is being waged. Neither the Germans nor the Russians claim any decisive result in these engagements.

Teutonic forces are fighting for Kossow, south of Slonim, and the Austrians have taken the village of Alba, to the west of Kossow. Little activity is reported to the southwest in the territory where Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies are operating, but in the Galician district the Russians are continuing their aggressive course.

The Berlin reports do not concede Russian victories there, but mention "severe counter attacks" by the Muscovite forces, which are claimed to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking troops.

The current Austrian official reports admit the retreat of Austrian troops south of Tarnopol from the line of the Sereth river to the heights east of the Stripa "before superior enemy forces." The two rivers are approximately fifteen miles apart.

Struggle for Railway Lines.

The Russians and Austro-Germans are chiefly contending for the mastery of railway lines, the possession of which will make the victors more secure when the time comes to go into winter quarters.

For some time the east is likely to be the scene of a sanguinary struggle when the time comes to go into winter quarters. The Austro-Germans, although gaining ground daily and controlling close to the Rovno railway, are meeting with increasing opposition. Each village, stream and road is proving the scene of a sanguinary struggle. For example, Skidel, a town immediately east of Grodno, which at last has been captured by the Germans, was the center of a battle lasting several days with alternating success. The Germans attacked the town again and again, massing heavy artillery for the purpose, and according to the Berlin official statement, had succeeded in overcoming the Russians until last night.

Seek to Beat Heavy Rains.

Throughout the great marsh district, from this point southward to Rovno, similar contests are taking place. The Austro-Germans are trying by every means to supply their guns and munitions. They are trying to force their way through to the Vilna-Rovno railway before the heavy rains set in. The end to the fighting for the time being.

In the narrow strip of Galicia, between the Sereth and the Bug, the Russian frontier, the Russians have been strongly reinforced and are apparently well supplied with guns and munitions. They report their third victory here over the Austro-German forces, bringing the total of prisoners captured during the week up to 22,000, without mentioning the loss of men and guns.

On the northern end of the line southeast of Riga the Russians are on the aggressive, with the result that the Germans have made no further progress against the Divina river line.

Must Prepare Defense.

Some of the British artillery writers believe that the Austro-Germans have reached the limit of their penetration of Russia so far as this year is concerned, and that they must now look to the defense of their present lines. It is reported, in fact, that they are already reconstructing the fortifications of Kovno, which are threatened by the Russian offensive northwest of Vilna. The Russian estimates of the Austro-German forces have 2,500,000 men on their front, twenty-eight corps being in the Baltic and the Lithuanian region. Included in this army are eleven Austrian and nine German cavalry divisions.

Warfare With Big Guns Resumed in the West

After Infantry Fighting

LONDON, September 11.—On the western front, after the recent heavy fighting in the Argonne and the Vosges, in which large bodies of infantry were employed, artillery warfare has been resumed. The only mention of infantry operations contained in the current statements is the claim of Berlin that the trenches on Hartmanns-Werkkopf, No. 6, continued belching sheets of flame.

Terrible Grodno Fight and Capture by Teuton

Forces Is Described

BERLIN, September 11, via London, September 12, 12:37 a.m.—The locomotive